

COOL FEET ON HOT DAYS
In our airy WOMEN'S SANDALS
FREIMANN & BEIN
THE PILARS, HENRI ST., JERUSALEM

TUESDAY
May 9, 1950

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE 20 PRUTA
VOL. XXVI No. 7250

SCHARF
For years well-known for finest
FURS
and now also for smart
DRESSES
The Pillars, Jaffa Rd.
Jerusalem

Column One By David Courtney

THE Germans drank beer and solaced their memories as a Herrenvolk all day yesterday. The unconditional surrender of five years ago stuck in their throats and as the day and the night wore on, one may be sure, a somnolent jump. There was no need to take to underground cellars to drink forbidden toasts or to swallow their sentiments with their beer. Denazification like seduction is hardly as much as a formality any more. The Germans have been accepted as the Germans they are and the soldiers they may again become. There is a good chance of being able to divert the Prussian menace exclusively eastward this time. To meet the menace of Russia; and people who, in the years before 1939, and even for some time after 1941, were in the habit of saying that the best possible thing for the world would be that Germany and Russia should destroy each other, have some hope of seeing their brilliant policy tested. Who knows? The Germans have a way of dragging other peoples along with them in their mania for destruction.

THE problem is serious. The West is so busy avoiding an appointment of Russia that it seems to be falling over itself to appease the Germans. We associated them in a number of occasions in the Thirties and the lesson to be learned from the hideous consequences is that we must on no account appease the Russians. It is all very topey-turvey, and Dr. Adenauer knows how to make the best of it. The fact that he is exaggerating his opportunity in causing alarm in thoughtful Western circles but there is not very much that can be done about it. We have set the bomb machine going and it is doubtful if anyone knows how to stop it or effectively to modify it to the benefit of Europe and the Germans themselves. While the West content itself with the easy belief that it is getting the Germans ready to fight the Russians, the Germans themselves are carrying on with some success, a cunning fight against the West.

THEY have won the battle of Salzgitter. In Salzgitter are the German Goering Steelworks, which were on the condemned list when the Allied dismantling programme was finally approved in the Petersberg agreement of last November. The British began dismantling operations but were prevented by some of the ugliest demonstrations to take place in Germany since. His armies unconditionally surrendered five years ago. The British have now accepted the German proposals for "converting" the steelworks, and dismantling will be stopped on 13 of the 18 sections for which a reprieve had been asked. There is something ridiculous and highly dangerous in these exhibitions of Allied determination and force one day, and of wholesale concession the next. The revivified Nazis claim such victories. Dr. Adenauer may contest the claim, but only the British and the Americans seem to believe him.

THE situation in Germany is not made any easier by the appointment of such men as Mr. Georges N. Shuster, of Bielefeld, to the U.S. Commission for Germany. In the early Thirties Mr. Shuster visited and studied in Germany. He wrote, afterwards, that there was no doubt of "Hitler's efficiency, or his bravery, or his integrity," and said that the Fuehrer was destined "to go down to history as a great between Hitler and Uncle Toby, said that he was as immortal as either." He said that the Jews deserved pretty much what they got, and added "If a handful of Jewish Communists, pacifists and dreamers had refrained from making so much noise, the situation might have been entirely different." Mr. Shuster had a right then, as he has now, to think as he liked. But Bavaria, which is said to be one of the centres of neo-Fascism today, and where anti-Semitism has crept out once more from under the ash, hardly seems to be the most suitable place for Mr. Shuster.

Lie Strikes At Increasing Cost Of Cold War

GENEVA, Monday (AP).—U.N. Secretary General Trygve Lie today said that "the time has come for all who work for peace and believe in peace to join in new efforts to bring the cold war to an end." Mr. Lie spoke to the opening meeting of the World Health Organization's third annual assembly, on the eve of his departure to Moscow for discussions with members of the Soviet Government.

The supreme challenge of the second half of the 20th century is presented by that great majority of the population of the world whose poverty, hunger and insecurity must be substantially remedied if they are not to result in new and disastrous upheavals, he said. "Most of these people live in the so-called under-developed areas of the world, in Asia and Africa. They are moving rapidly toward political equality. They will no longer accept the grinding poverty that has been their fate for centuries."

Raise Living Standards. The U.N. should take bold steps to improve these conditions, he said, without regard to political differences. A U.N. programme to raise living standards in the under-developed areas "can and should be planned and carried out for the benefit of all humanity, with no regard for the cold war," Mr. Lie declared.

But, he continued, he said could "make a substantial contribution toward reducing the tension of the cold war and enlarging the area of common ground."

"I submit that this is a wise and more constructive course for all governments than to continue year after year the cold war with its always increasing costs and bitterness and its implicit denial of the brotherhood of man."

U.S. Court Upholds Communist Oath

WASHINGTON, Monday (UP).—The Supreme Court today upheld the constitutionality of the non-Communist oath requirement of the Taft-Hartley Labor Law.

Chief Justice Fred Vinson delivered the majority opinion. Justice Hugo Black dissented and Justice Robert Jackson entered a partial dissent. Justices William Douglas, Tom Clark and Sherman Minton did not take part.

Acheson, Bevin To Discuss M.E.

LONDON, Monday, (UP).—Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin will open their discussions here tomorrow at the Foreign Office with a review of the Middle East and Far East situations, it was learned in official quarters today.

US Promises France Aid in Indo-China

PARIS, Monday.—The U.S. promised France today economic aid in the fight against the Vietnamese rebels in Indo-China.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Foreign Minister Robert Schuman and their aides conferred for nearly five hours in the opening phase of the "Big Three" talks on the "cold war." At the end of the meeting Mr. Acheson issued a statement announcing that the U.S. considered that the situation in Indo-China warranted arms and financial aid to French forces there and to the semi-independent Indo-China states there.

Proposal to Transfer British Troops from Egypt to Jordan

CAIRO, Monday.—An ingenious new suggestion has been made here that a complete solution of the Palestine problem can be found on the basis of the removal to Jordan of all British troops now in Egypt.

At first glance this might seem to have little immediate bearing on the question of recognizing Jordan's recent annexation of Arab Palestine, but in fact the whole argument, though perhaps a little remote from any immediate reality, has a certain consistency and logic.

Undoubtedly there has been a change of mood here during the last few days. When Egypt summoned an extraordinary meeting of the Arab League's Political Committee it was convened for May 3 and the shortness of this notice suggested that the more vocal denunciations of Jordan's action might at least stand some chance of achieving her expulsion from the League. The committee meeting has now been twice postponed, chiefly owing to the moderating influence of Iraq, and it is now due to meet on Wednesday. In this breathing space there is no doubt the moderates are succeeding in strengthening their position.

In fact, there is now a strong feeling in Arab League circles that the annexation of Arab Palestine by Jordan actually provides a favourable occasion to arrive at an all-embracing definition of the Arab attitude to Palestine, Britain and the Western bloc in general.

A report by the legal department of the Arab League Secretariat has been obtained that Jordan's action is illegal.

Syrian Premier Resigns in Stormy Cabinet Session

DAMASCUS, Monday.—The Prime Minister, Khaled el Azam, who has been in office since December, 1949, last night resigned his post, following two stormy sessions of the cabinet which discussed the resignation last week of the Defence Minister, Akram Hourani.

Lehman Says Ships Not Commercial

WASHINGTON, Monday. (AP).—Senator Herbert Lehman today called the attention of his fellow Senators to the release today by the State Department of two American warships to Egypt and entered evidence in the Congressional Record indicating that the ships were not intended for commercial use.

IL 121m. Budgets with No Tax Rise to Be Introduced

An ordinary budget of IL 56m., 35 per cent greater than last year's, and an extraordinary budget of IL 65m. as part of a IL 121m. programme of housing, building, agricultural, industrial and other development is to be introduced to the Knesset in Jerusalem tomorrow by the Finance Minister, Mr. Eliezer Kaplan.

Mr. Kaplan's estimated ordinary budget is IL 56,840,000 as compared with IL 42,405,000 in the last fiscal year. It will be balanced by internal revenue. He will also ask the House to approve the expenditure of IL 65m. as the Government's share in the Development programme. Last year IL 55m. had been budgeted for development but only about two-thirds of this was spent during the fiscal year.

No new taxes are being proposed by the Finance Minister but he anticipates IL 3,750,000 greater revenue from income tax mainly through more efficient collection, as well as higher income from customs, excise, fuel taxes, luxury and property taxes. Government services, and revenue stamps. Only with respect to the new taxes introduced last year—the Real Estate Betterment Tax and the Inheritance Tax—is lower income anticipated than was estimated for last year.

KIBBUTZ GROUP TO END HIRED LABOUR

HAIFA, Monday.—After a lively debate lasting until 5 o'clock this morning, the Kibbutz Hameuhad Council wound up its two-day convention at Yagur with three main resolutions: to complete the liquidation of hired labour in the movement's settlements; to take in at once several hundred children; and to form a committee for the drafting of a constitution.

Currency Deals At Official Rate Only

TEL AVIV, Monday. No currency transactions with foreign countries in which the rate of exchange differed from the official rate have been authorized, the Ministry of Finance stated today. No such transaction would be allowed, and the Government would take proceedings against anyone attempting to transfer money at any but the official rate.

Israel Ready for P.C.C. Talks, But Rejects Prior Conditions

Gov't Reply Invites Arabs To Lay Cards on Table

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent
HA'KIRYA, Monday.—Israel's reply to the P.C.C., the gist of which was published this evening, is a renewed invitation to the Arab States to lay their cards on the table, and join Israel in negotiating a settlement which would bring final peace to the Middle East.

After the disillusioning experience of the past year, the Government's reply might have been expected to be more reserved. It cannot be denied that some disillusionment is felt here at the prolonged and hitherto fruitless efforts of the P.C.C. to bring the Arab states to the conference table with Israel. But the Government appears as determined to effect any fundamental change in the Arab attitude, the Government is nevertheless anxious not to stand in the Commission's way in giving this latest attempt at peace-making a fair chance. It is believed here that the Arab states have so far been seeking to use the Conciliation Commission as a convenient cover for their refusal to make peace with Israel.

As long as they went through all the motions of conciliation, the Government proposed by the Conciliation Commission at the end of March never seemed likely to effect any fundamental change in the Arab attitude, the Government is nevertheless anxious not to stand in the Commission's way in giving this latest attempt at peace-making a fair chance. It is believed here that the Arab states have so far been seeking to use the Conciliation Commission as a convenient cover for their refusal to make peace with Israel.

While the procedural device proposed by the Conciliation Commission at the end of March never seemed likely to effect any fundamental change in the Arab attitude, the Government is nevertheless anxious not to stand in the Commission's way in giving this latest attempt at peace-making a fair chance. It is believed here that the Arab states have so far been seeking to use the Conciliation Commission as a convenient cover for their refusal to make peace with Israel.

By its latest memorandum it has almost succeeded in bringing the Arabs to the water, but it is still as far as ever from being able to make them drink. It remains as true as it has been all along, the Government feels, that unless there is a fundamental change of heart amongst the Arab politicians, no formula which the wit of man can devise, is likely to bring peace much nearer.

Committee Gets Constitution Issue

The debate on whether or when a State Constitution should be drafted, which opened in the Knesset on February 2, ended last night in Jerusalem. No vote was taken at the close of the session, and the Legislation Committee will draft proposals to be placed before the House.

The lengthy debate showed that all the Opposition parties as well as the small parties in the Coalition (Progressives, Sephardim, Wizo) favoured the immediate drafting of a Constitution. The Orthodox Bloc was solidly opposed to it while the Mafap ranks were divided.

In the House last night, Dr. Zerah Warhaftig (Orthodox) summed up the case for those against and Dr. N. Nir (Mafap) for those favouring the Constitution.

Mr. Eri Jabotinsky (Herut) caused an uproar during the Constitution debate yesterday when he launched into a speech in French. He was asked to abstain from his point that in the absence of Constitutional Law the situation was chaotic. As Hebrew was the official language, he said, he saw no reason why Arabic should be permitted from the floor of the House and not French.

The whole tone of Mr. Jabotinsky's speech was that a Constitution was needed to regulate the position of the Arabs. He indicated that he felt they should be second-class citizens.

At the close of the session, however, Dr. Yehoshua Rader said on behalf of the Herut Party that although his party also favoured the drafting of a Constitution, it dissociated itself from Mr. Jabotinsky's views. This was the first time anything of this sort has been done in the Knesset.

The communications development plans include the completion of the new Tel Aviv-Hadera railway line and a new plan to extend the line from Northern Tel Aviv to the south, as well as improvements to Haifa port and telephone, telegraph, and airport facilities.

In industry, the Government's expenditure of IL 3,700,000 is expected to yield

League Attitude Implies Refusal

HA'KIRYA, Monday.—The Government today reiterated its readiness "to cooperate with the Palestine Conciliation Commission in exploring all avenues towards the solution of all issues outstanding between Israel and her neighbours."

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, in announcing the reply to the P.C.C. memorandum of March 29, said, however, that on the basis of the information received from the Arab League meeting in Cairo it was felt that the Arab attitude "was tantamount to a refusal to enter into negotiations."

The P.C.C. memorandum had proposed that a joint Israel-Arab committee be set up to discuss specific mediation proposals put forth by the P.C.C.

The Government also affirmed its willingness to negotiate with the neighbouring states directly—either with or without participation of the Conciliation Commission—with a view to achieving a final settlement and concluding a peace treaty.

It was regarded as a matter of course, that the principals in the negotiations would be Israel and the Arab states concerned, the statement continued, "welcoming the Commission's assistance 'on the understanding that it will act as an harmonizing agent with the view to inducing a friendly atmosphere, and extending its good offices to the parties with their consent. In conclusion, the Ministry desires to be informed which Arab state or states are ready to negotiate with Israel with a view to achieving a final settlement."

The spokesman disclosed that according to the information received, the Arab states, as a prerequisite to any negotiations with Israel, demanded far-reaching undertakings by Israel on the question of the return of Arab refugees.

"Even if these conditions were accepted, the Arab states would still not enter into peace negotiations with Israel," the spokesman said, "but would be ready to negotiate only for the purpose of reaching a separate solution of the refugee problem, wholly unconnected with the problem of peace in general. As to all the other problems involved in a final settlement, the Arab states refused the Commission's proposal regarding direct negotiations with Israel."

The spokesman stressed that it was still not known whether this was in fact the final attitude of the Arab states at this stage, but that if the above information correctly described the position, then this attitude is tantamount to a refusal to enter into negotiations.

The spokesman also referred to the statement made by members of the Commission to the representatives of Israel, to the effect that any attachment of conditions by one of the parties prior to the opening of negotiations would be interpreted by the Commission as a rejection of their proposal.

The spokesman stated further that conditions and concessions demanded by the Arabs as prerequisites for negotiations "of necessity made negotiations impossible," recalling that in a memorandum submitted to the Conciliation Commission on March 31, the Government had expressed "its opposition to the practice adopted at various times by Arab representatives in insisting on concessions by Israel as a prior condition to the opening of negotiations."

"In that memorandum it had been explained that any claim which the Arab States might want to advance would have to be placed before a peace conference, where Israel too would present her claims."

We take pleasure in informing the public of the opening on May 10, 1950, of our
JERUSALEM BRANCH
SHOHAM SHERUTEY HAYAM LTD.
General Bldg., Jaffa Rd., Jerusalem, Tel. 5497,
P.O.B. 1181. Cables: SHOHAMZIM JERUSALEM
We also wish to announce that our Branch Office will act as the General Agent for
"EL AL"
Israel National Airlines Ltd.
SHOHAM SHERUTEY HAYAM LTD.
General Agents of
"ZIM" Israel Navigation Ltd.
Israel America Line

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded in 1922, The Jerusalem Post is the only English daily newspaper published in Jerusalem. It is registered with the U.P.O. as a newspaper.

Founder and Editor: Gordon Aaron (on leave). Managing Editor: Ted R. Lorie. Editorial Office & Administration: 9 Bab el Wazir, Jerusalem. P.O. Box 21, Tel. 433 (4 lines). Tel. Aviv Bureau: 30 Nahlat Binyamin, Tel. 433 (4 lines). P.O. Box 21, Tel. 433 (4 lines). The Jerusalem Post is an independent newspaper. It is not responsible for the views expressed by its contributors or for the opinions of its editorial board. It does not accept responsibility for publishing them.

Tuesday, May 9, 1950
Type 25, 274. Page 25, 130

AN important meeting of the High Commissioners of French overseas territories was opened in Paris yesterday.

FRENCH EMPIRE

The conference is concerned chiefly with France's African colonies, including Madagascar, but it is also being attended by the High Commissioner for Indo-China, M. Leon Pignon, and the Governor-General of Algeria, M. Naegelen. Officially, there is no longer any such thing as French "colonies." As far as vocabulary at least is concerned, the French Empire disappeared during and after the war, and has been replaced by the French Union. Apart from the former mandated territory of Syria and the Lebanon, which became independent states, the French Union covers the same territories as the former Empire. France is now the biggest "colonial" power in the world with 23 overseas territories, with a total population of nearly 75 million, varying in size and wealth from small Pacific islands to the vast and tremendously rich areas of West and Equatorial Africa. The structure of the Union is complicated and still in an experimental stage. It is far more formal and centralized than the British Commonwealth.

Tunisia and Morocco, which are constitutionally both protectorates in treaty relations with France, are not yet inside the French Union. They are controlled not by the Ministry for Overseas Territories, the former Colonial Ministry, but by the French Foreign Office. The new constitution adopted by France after the war provided a novel framework for the development of the French Union. All the territories, except Indo-China, Tunisia and Morocco, now elect representatives directly to both houses of the French Parliament. Although they form only a small proportion of the French Assembly, those deputies, many of them natives of the territories they represent, may sometimes, owing to the precarious balance of the French political parties exercise an important influence on voting and thus indirectly on French Government policy.

The situation in Indo-China and in North Africa is illustrative of the weaker side of French "colonial" policy which, in other spheres, has been remarkably successful. The emphasis in British colonial policy has been on helping the colonial peoples to develop their own institutions and to evolve on the basis of their own culture, with a gradual ascent up the political hierarchy towards eventual dominion status. The French, on the other hand, have always had a more Roman idea of colonialization, the bringing of civilization to backward people with the aim of absorbing them as co-citizens in a community of which France is the cultural fountain-head. Coupled with the general French freedom from colour prejudice, this system seems to have worked out most successfully in West and Equatorial Africa. It has worked least successfully, at least from the political point of view, in those territories such as Indo-China and North Africa where the inhabitants, although technically backward, already possess an old-established cultural tradition and long historical background of their own.

MOBILIZING VIENNA'S DEAD

VIENNA. — The war monuments which the Russians erected in profusion throughout Austria in 1945 have their place in the Soviet Union's expansionist plans. Scattered all over the country as far west as the Swiss border, these monuments will serve as Trojan Horse instruments of Soviet penetration westward — in fact, they are already serving this purpose to a limited degree in the occupation zones of the Western powers. Such, at least, is the conviction of the observers here, who are well versed in Soviet tactics.

Within weeks of the Red Army's triumphant sweep into Austria in the last days of the War, the Russians had erected war memorials everywhere. Best known, perhaps, is the one to the glory of the Red Army in the center of Vienna's Schwarzenberg Platz, renamed Stalin Platz. On the top of a column stands the figure of a Soviet soldier, a tommygun slung across his chest. At the base is a Soviet tank, the long muzzle of its gun sticking through some Russian monoliths. There is an inscription in Russian.

This is but one of many such monuments in Austria, every one of them erected by the Russians. Even in the western parts of the country which the Red Army never reached, there are Russian monuments, built by Soviet graves registration teams to commemorate their compatriots who died in the Nazi prison camps. A characteristic thing about these monuments is that the inscriptions on them are only in Russian. There is no translation for the benefit of the Austrians in whose country the monuments stand, although the Soviet Union, agreed in Moscow in 1943 that Austria was not to be regarded as an enemy state. There is no known case, incidentally, of a municipality anywhere in Austria having been given an opportunity to set up its own monument to the Russians, were it so inclined (which is doubtful). The Russians went ahead on their own, speedily and with method.

Graves Commission
The result is that today a Soviet Graves Commission circulates freely in the western zones of Austria as far as Feldkirch (where there is a Russian monument). Feldkirch is two miles from the Swiss border, in the French occupation zone. The French authorities are reluctant to have Soviet Russians wandering around in their zone, but they hesitate to refuse them entry. This is because thousands of Russian pri-

BACK-STAGE DRAMA

"Wandering Stars." Play in three acts by Shalom Aleichem, produced by the Chamber Theatre. Directed by Sigmund Turek.

THE announcement of a new play by Shalom Aleichem inevitably raises high hopes in the hearts of the lovers of this great writer. There is always the thought that possibly this time the theatre will be able to capture some of the magic which Shalom Aleichem wove into his stories, the magic with which he crystallized a period in Jewish life which died at the same time as the author.

"Wandering Stars," produced by the Chamber Theatre, is not a happy choice. The "theatre" was one of the writer's less fortunate passions. When he wrote of, or for, play folk, he abandoned the people he loved and understood so well. His genius lay in picturing the poor and the dispossessed, the simple people, who managed to bring to their degraded lives spiritual grandeur based on their complete acceptance of the God, the Laws and the Customs of the Jews. In "Wandering Stars" the author leaves his poor

IN JERUSALEM —

Everyone can now easily learn the simple ENGLISH AND HEBREW GREGG SHORTHAND under the direction of Mr. H. Kempinski, author of Gregg Shorthand in Hebrew. SUCCESS GUARANTEED.

Enrolment and enquiries: JERUSALEM: Carmel Hotel, 3 King George Ave., Tel. 2411. TEL AVIV: Europe Hotel, 22 Allenby St., Tel. 2913. H A I P A: at Mr. Kempinski's, 19 Penrose St. and at Bazar's School, 13 Bialystok St., Tel. 4922.

The Palestine Central Trade & Investment Co. Ltd.

Registered Office: 20 Lillienblum St. Tel Aviv. NOTICE
The shareholders of the above Company are hereby notified that, in connection with the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on May 17, 1950 and payment of dividends, the Register of Members of the Company will be closed for 3 consecutive days, from May 15 to May 17, 1950, inclusive.
By order: M. GUTKOWSKI, Secretary
Tel Aviv, May 7, 1950.

By RICHARD MOWBRAY

sons of war died brutally at the hands of the Nazis and it is quite true that, in Austria, their graves are scattered as far as the western limits of the Vorarlberg. So the French authorize a Soviet Graves Commission in their zone but restrict it to half a dozen persons and keep a watchful eye on the group.

There are suspicions that the Soviet Graves Commission is engaged in surreptitious activities, which have more to do with kidnapping political refugees than with exhuming dead bodies. However it may be, the fact is that a Soviet mission is able to roam all over the western zones of Austria, ostensibly to search for Russian graves and to check up on the flower beds bordering the Russian war memorials.

But this very minor example of Soviet penetration westward is negligible compared to the proposals which reach it and when the Austrian State Treaty is signed.

Treaty Obligation
Article 32 of the Treaty would pledge Austria to give all assistance to all missions of Allied or United Nations countries wishing to visit the war memorials in Austria.

Abdullah's Expansion Plans

By GIDEON WEIGERT

ABDULLAH has now fulfilled part of his long-dreamt ambition for a Greater Syria, with the annexation of those parts of Palestine occupied by his Arab Legion. By this act, he becomes Custodian of the Mosque of Omar, in the Old City, which, after the city of Mecca, is the most sacred Moslem shrine. He thus becomes second in rank to Ibn Saud in whose territory lie the birthplace of "The Prophet" and the Holy Kaaba. Among "believers" who still dream of reviving the Caliphate, this position is indeed powerful.

The first practical steps towards the incorporation of the area his troops had occupied, were taken by Abdullah in the autumn of 1948 when civil administration from Amman was extended over the "Triangle," the Hebron-Bethlehem area, and Ramallah and the Old City.

But there was opposition. Apart from the jealousy of his neighbours in the Arab League, Abdullah was attacked by many Arabs in Palestine. In February, 1949, there was an attempt to assassinate him. There was also a bitter newspaper campaign in Arab Palestine opposing the annex-

Press Suppressed

Abdullah found some who were eager to be on the winning side and he took some Palestinian into his government. In March 1949, he appointed the former Mayor of Jaffa to represent Jordan in Washington, the first diplomatic post to be filled by a Palestinian Arab.

In the middle of 1949, Abdullah visited his masters in London and, oddly enough, his Catholic fellow-dictator in Spain. He must have learnt something, for on his return, he applied himself wholeheartedly to developing his "hearts' rights." He paid frequent state visits to the side of the Jordan began to attend regularly the Friday noon prayers in the Mosque of Omar, and "the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan" became the formal name of the monarchy. Nor does he seem unduly anxious that the Arab League at its meeting tomorrow will dispossess him.

However, the love scene in the first act between Rezel and Lebel was charmingly played by Berta Vilenska and Michael Danan. The play's only real Shalom Aleichem character, the miserably Hotznich, is acted with tender understanding by Ben Joseph. Hotznich is the solitary stage-hand of the wandering players. He cannot read or write, and his pay is a few coins which he sends on to his widowed mother. But he has an overwhelming love of the theatre. It is he who takes the village youth and turns him into the shining star. The success of his protegee transforms him into the producer Bernhard Holzman, but he remains at heart the simple man with his love for the theatre and his love for his widowed mother interwoven in his heart. Hotznich does not live to see his star conquer New York, nor does he live to see his mother enjoy the fruits of his success. He dies in full view of the audience, still untainted, while the other characters go on to a garish and vulgar success.

Stage-Struck

The opening scenes in the play give us some of the well beloved Shalom Aleichem people. Sigmund Turek, in his direction, has tended to emphasize the grotesque, in characters which needs must seem to

us so. However, the love scene in the first act between Rezel and Lebel was charmingly played by Berta Vilenska and Michael Danan. The play's only real Shalom Aleichem character, the miserably Hotznich, is acted with tender understanding by Ben Joseph. Hotznich is the solitary stage-hand of the wandering players. He cannot read or write, and his pay is a few coins which he sends on to his widowed mother. But he has an overwhelming love of the theatre. It is he who takes the village youth and turns him into the shining star. The success of his protegee transforms him into the producer Bernhard Holzman, but he remains at heart the simple man with his love for the theatre and his love for his widowed mother interwoven in his heart. Hotznich does not live to see his star conquer New York, nor does he live to see his mother enjoy the fruits of his success. He dies in full view of the audience, still untainted, while the other characters go on to a garish and vulgar success.

AMERICAN EXPORT HOUSE

specializing in Chemicals, Botanicals, Gums, Raw Materials seeks the services of a well-connected COMMISSION AGENT. Address inquiries to: The House of J. HAYDEN TWISS Advertising Agency 205 East 42nd Street New York, 17, New York, U.S.A.

JERUSALEM ART NOTES

Biblical Beauties

ABEL Pann, whose one-man show was opened on Saturday at the Jerusalem "Artists House," has won fame with his representation of Biblical scenes. The individual names he gives them are of little importance. What is of importance is that they form a fashion show of Biblical beauties. Pann is a follower of Rackham and Dulac. He has all the technical excellence of these classical illustrators but is lacking their discretion and severely critical sense of style. Pann's Biblical pictures are all too obviously designed for mass-reproduction; many of them are only one degree removed from chocolate box sweetness, though others have an undoubted sombre appeal.

Rough Sketches

The group of works which gives the best idea of Pann's great natural gifts are the sketches for the "Last Supper." They are interesting in composition, strong in characterization, and striking in colour. With other talented painters who must cater to their market, Pann shares the peculiarity that his rough sketches are often far more convincing than his smoothly finished pictures. Another good piece of work, whose vigour is reminiscent of Tintoretto, is the "Moses" No. 3, which is free of the stereotyped dignity of Pann's other patriarchs. His "Caravans" would be fine Bible illustrations but for their garish sameness.

Pann's favourite themes are bearded, curly patriarchs and patriarchs with elaborately dressed hair, an all too idealized "Ancestors Gallery." His medium is pastel, which, masters with perfect accomplishment. (Except in Nos. 13, 40, 43, which are unexpectedly deficient in execution).

Unnatural Sweetness

Most of Pann's pictures are so well painted that they might easily be beautiful and are so for all who do not dislike their excessive sentimentality, and the over-richness of design and colour.

Abel Pann has recently extended his activities to the New Testament, but here again the sweetness of his "Madonnas" is overdone. A series of Russian "Phantasies" cultivates an arty quaintness that is not convincing, any more than the unnatural sweetness of his Israel landscapes.

Th. F. M.

A. Shlonsky, who knows the times and the spirit of Shalom Aleichem, has done the translation of the play which was arranged for the theatre by Marc Razomni and Sigmund Turek. The music by A. Halperin was interwoven with the music and lyrics of Goldfaden and Isaac Manger. The decor was by Paul Levi. The large cast contained some of the Chamber Theatre's better known actors who went through their parts with usual competence.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Hadassah Club For Overseas Visitors
WEEKLY SEMINAR
Lecture: "The Haifa Technion"
Lecturer: Dr. M. LEVY.
Time: at 4.30 p.m. Tuesday (9.5.50)
at Mrs. Hattis' house, House of Enza Levin on Mt. Carmel, Rehov Hatishby, "Beth", Haifa.

SOUVENIR OUT OF CASTEL

TOBACCONIST
We would like to apologize to our smokers who from time to time are unable to obtain CASTEL at their tobacco shops. Owing to CASTEL's popularity we are unable at present to keep up with the demand. We prefer to maintain the quality rather than increase the quantity. The Jerusalem Cig. Mfg. Co. Ltd.

APOLOGY

We would like to apologize to our smokers who from time to time are unable to obtain CASTEL at their tobacco shops. Owing to CASTEL's popularity we are unable at present to keep up with the demand. We prefer to maintain the quality rather than increase the quantity. The Jerusalem Cig. Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Libya Not Ready for Independence

By ERNEST LEISER

TRIPOLI, Libya (ONA). — BOTH British and United States senior officials in Tripoli are deeply convinced today that the United Nations decision to grant independence in 1952 to the vast desert area which once constituted Italian Libya was unfortunately, perhaps dangerously, premature.

A.G. Lynch, U.S. Consul General here, has just expressed that conviction most bluntly. Asked by a group of touring American and West European correspondents what he thought would be the wisest move to be taken on Jan. 1, 1952, when Libyan independence becomes official, he declared, "Keep the British on as trustees."

That attitude, voiced in varying degrees of candour, was repeated by every non-Arab to whom the writer has been speaking in Tripoli.

(On March 21, an ONA dispatch from Lake Success reported that the State Department in New York had informed the British, French and Italian Governments that the U.S. expected them to carry out in good faith the U.N. decision to give Libya its independence by 1952.)

The reasoning of these local observers is straightforward. Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, which constitute the bulk of the Libyan lands, include a great geographical area. However, only about a million people, virtually all Arabs, inhabit these lands of bleak and burning desert. And most of them live under unbelievably primitive conditions.

The Arabs in Libya are not ready to assume the responsibilities of full self-rule, the

Americans and British argue. Not only are some 60 to 80 per cent of them illiterate; not only are they nearly all of them desperately poor; but the vast majority is also completely apathetic as far as politics are concerned.

It is interesting to note that neither British nor U.S. experts here have the faintest idea who will emerge as the political leaders of an independent Libya, nor how the state would be constituted. There is no unity of purpose among the Arab chieftains; there is, however, considerable potential vulnerability to outside influence, pressures, or even bribery.

Britain for Senusi

The British are eager to see the Emir of Cyrenaica, the 63-year-old Sayid el Senusi, assume leadership of both Cyrenaica and Tripolitania if the areas do become independent. The Emir has indicated a considerable degree of loyalty to them during the postwar period, during which Britain has acted as administrator of the Libyan lands; some say, in fact, he is a complete British puppet. Nor would the Americans be loath to see him assume power, since he has also indicated friendship for the U.S.

However, the British readily admit that his acceptance by the Arabs of Tripolitania is highly unlikely. They predict, in fact, that union of the two areas is in itself improbable. And they fear an ugly dog-fight for the assumption of

power, despite U.N. surveillance, in Tripolitania in the months preceding independence.

American and British interest in the political future of Libya is greatly enhanced by the area's great strategic importance. The U.S. has a key air base in Tripoli — the biggest and most important U.S. Air Force installation in the Mediterranean. The British also have air and military installations in both Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, including a first-class airfield only 30 miles from the U.S. base in Tripoli.

Control or influence in this area means, for the two nations, a good measure of security along the whole coast of Arab North Africa. (It is notable, in this connection, that the Soviet Union itself asked for a base in Tripoli, primarily as a political weapon to wield against the Western Powers' operation of military installations in the area.)

Most officials here are inclined to discount the possibility that the Russians will be able to work out a political deal with any of the ambitious Arab nationalists who are now vying for power.

Arabs' Point of View

The few Arabs in the area who are politically articulate insist that "Libyan independence by 1952 is not premature. They argue that during more than a century of foreign rule — first by Turkey, then by Italy, now by Britain — little was done to educate their people for political self-rule. It is an argument which is extremely difficult to contradict.

They also argue that, once the area is independent, they themselves can work vigorously to achieve the necessary political education and to better the lot of their people. This contention is generally questioned by the British and Americans, who point to the record of Arab rulers in the other states of the Middle East.

No Englishman or American here appears prepared to venture criticism of the basic United Nations decision — that the Libyan lands should be granted independence. All, however, insist that the date of independence should be set ahead as much as ten years.

Readers' Letters

LUXURY CARS

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Why, at a time when there is not enough foreign currency to buy important foodstuffs, are an unlimited number of people allowed to buy and use private cars for pure convenience? Why isn't the distribution of cars and the use of petrol limited to absolute necessity? The reduction of cars and travel would cut down on the number of accidents and relieve the congestion of streets and roads, and the foreign currency could be used for improving the food situation. Luxury cars and uncontrolled travelling have no place in an austere regime.
Yours, etc.,
M.N.
Jerusalem, May 1.

HYSTERICAL DRIVERS

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Here is an easy way to collect IL50 for the Treasury a day with scarcely any work. Just station a policeman in Ben Ami Street between 6 and 9 p.m. and let him collect a fine of IL2 from each driver who, by means of hooting, shouting, quarrelling, or running into another car, shows signs of hysteria, madness, or criminality.
R. LAUFER
Tel Aviv, May 2.

CINEMA EXITS

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — It takes about ten minutes for an audience to leave a Tel Aviv cinema in an orderly fashion, because of the small number of exit doors in most theatres. Even

Just arrived!

European Furniture

complete sets and odd pieces.
"SIGNON"
61 Herzl St. Haifa.

MARITIME DAY. 1950

MAY 10

Jerusalem: May 9 — Festive gathering: Y. Gruenbaum, E. Dobkin, M. Zilist, S. Z. Shiragal, A. Wilkomirsky (songs), S. Rudensky (recitation).
Tel Aviv: Wednesday, May 10, 4.30 p.m. Parade of cars symbolizing the Israel Seafaring project, attended by seafaring society youth battalions. 8 p.m.: Mass meeting at the Military Parade Ground (Rehov Jabotinsky extension), with the participation of representatives of the Government, the Municipality and the Institutions. Orchestras and choir, folk dances and artists. Sea trips as prizes among those present.

Haifa:

Wednesday May 10, at 7 p.m.: Festive review at the Port Area. Following the Review — sea excursion in motor boats. The same evening: Public party on the deck of the "Kometenryn" with a trip out to sea. There will be festive reviews in the schools and many pupils will visit the ports of Haifa and Tel Aviv. Youth organizations will have special activities throughout the week. Particulars in the advertisements.

PELTOURS FORUM

LUNCHEON CLUB

Next Meeting: Sunday May 14, at 12.45 p.m. Venue: W.I.Z.O. Club, 91 Hayarkon St., Tel Aviv.
Guest Speaker: MR. BERNARD CHERRICK
Director of Information and Organization Hebrew University.
Subject: THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY
Admission (including): lunch IL. 0.50.
Tickets are obtainable at all Peltoours Offices, at the South African Visitors' Club, 100 Herzl St., Tel Aviv, at the Wiso Club and at the Hadassah Visitors' Club, 80 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv.

AKTIEBOLAGET TRANSMARIN, Helsingborg.

We are pleased to announce the following sailings to Haifa and Tel Aviv
m/s GUNDA
Arriving 4.5 13.5 14.5 17.5 23.5 26.5
Sailing 9.5 13.5 15.5 22.5 25.5 30.5
m/s BRITTA
Arriving 20.5 26.5 2.6 7.6
Sailing 25.5 1.6 5.6 8.6
Due in Israel ports on 12/6 and 20/6 respectively.
For further particulars please apply to the General Agent.
AARON ROSENFELD
Haifa. P.O.B. 74 Tel. 4241/43 Tel Aviv, P.O.B. 303, Pinsker St. No. 2